R

Vol. 8. Part 12.* Pp. 227-251. 15th December, 1939

IMP. INST. ENT.
— LIBRARY —
15 DEC 1939
Eu. 344B
E & A

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Series B.
TAXONOMY
(being the continuation of Stylops)

World List abbreviation: *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B)

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MALLOCH, John R. A new genus and two new species of TRYPETIDAE (Dipt.) from the Fiji Islands	239–242, 3 figs.
MAMET, Raymond, F.R.E.S. On two Coccids recently described from Mauritius (Hem.)	238–239, 1 fig.
TOTTENHAM, Rev. C. Edward, M.A., F.R.E.S. Some notes on the nomenclature of the STAPHYLINIDAE (Coleoptera): Part 2	227–237
INDEX	243–251

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AND
SOLD AT ITS ROOMS, 41, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7

Price 3s. 0d.

* *With title page, contents and index.*

THE ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Founded, 1833. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1885.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

OFFICERS and COUNCIL for the SESSION, 1939–1940.

J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E., M.A., *President.*

E. A. Cockayne, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.
V. B. Wigglesworth, M.A., B.Ch., M.D. } *Vice-Presidents.*

N. D. Riley, *Treasurer.*

O. W. Richards, M.A., D.Sc., *Secretary.*

F. J. Griffin, A.L.A., *Registrar.*

Other Members of Council.

H. M. Edelsten.
C. N. Hawkins.
B. M. Hobby, M.A., D.Phil.
Col. F. A. Labouchere.
Hugh Main, B.Sc.
Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
A. M. Massee, D.Sc.
The Hon. Miriam Rothschild.
W. R. Thompson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
B. P. Uvarov, D.Sc.
A. Welti.

Finance and House Committee.

Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Chairman).
Brig.-Gen. B. H. Cooke, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
H. Willoughby Ellis, M.I.E.E.
G. Fox-Wilson.
R. W. Lloyd.
A. Welti.

Publication Committee.

W. R. Thompson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Chairman).
M. Burr, D.Sc., F.G.S., A.R.S.M.
E. A. Cockayne, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
B. M. Hobby, M.A., D.Phil.
A. M. Massee, D.Sc.
Hugh Scott, M.A., Sc.D.

Library Committee.

B. P. Uvarov, D.Sc. (Chairman).
R. B. Benson, M.A.
K. G. Blair, D.Sc.
H. M. Edelsten.
R. W. Lloyd.
W. H. T. Tams.

Committee for the Protection of British Insects.

W. G. Sheldon (Chairman).
Capt. E. Bagwell-Purefoy.
C. L. Collenette.
W. J. Dow.
J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E., M.A.
Col. F. A. Labouchere.
N. D. Riley.
H. M. Edelsten (Secretary).

The Executive Officers of the Society are *ex-officio* members of all Committees.

DELEGATES OF THE SOCIETY TO:

1. **British National Committee for Biology** (Royal Society).
   Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., appointed 1939.
   Dr. Karl Jordan, F.R.S., appointed 1936.
2. **Conference of Delegates of Corresponding Societies of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.**
   Mr. H. B. Cott, M.A., appointed 1939.
3. **International Congress of Entomology** (Berlin 1938).
   J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E., M.A. *Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.*
   A. D. Imms, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
4. **Local Committee of Management of Wicken Fen.**
   Mr. H. M. Edelsten. *Mr. E. C. Bedwell.*
   [Delegates nominated by Committee for the Protection of British Insects.]
5. **National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.**
   Mr. W. G. Sheldon, appointed 1922.
6. **New Forest Association.**
   Mr. W. Fassnidge, appointed 1934.
7. **Royal Meteorological Society. Phenological Committee.**
   Dr. C. B. Williams, appointed 1937.

SOME NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

Part 2.

By Rev. C. Edward Tottenham, M.A., F.R.E.S.

II. Remarks on Some Generic Names and Type-citations.

Phloeobium Lacordaire *in* Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835 (*Fn. Ent. Paris* **1** : 492).

Of the five species placed by Lacordaire in this genus, four are in the genus *Megarthrus* Stephens : since the type of the present genus has never been fixed, it is necessary to fix a type. I propose *Silpha clypeata* Müller, 1821 (= *Phloeobium corticale* Lacordaire). This fixation is in accord with current usage.

Xylodromus Heer, 1839 (*Fn. Helv.* **1** : 174).

Thomson's type citation of *Omalium monilicorne* Gyllenhal cannot stand, since this species was not originally included in the genus. I propose for the type *Omalium depressum* Gravenhorst 1802 (= *Xylodromus deplanatus* Gyllenhal, 1810).

I also propose the same species as the type of Fiori's genus *Drephophylla*, 1900 (*Atti Soc. Nat. Modena* (4) **1** : 90), which is regarded as synonymous with Heer's genus.

Carpalimus Samouelle, 1819 (*Ent. Comp.* : 174) (= *Trogophloeus* Mannerheim, 1831).

Several subgeneric divisions of this genus are at present without fixed types. I propose types as follows :

Boopinus Klima, 1904, *Münch. kol. Z.* **2** : 56.
Type = *Trogophloeus memnonius* Erichson, 1840.
Trogolinus Sharp, 1900, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **36** : 231.
Type = *Trogophloeus unicolor* Sharp, 1900.
Troginus Mulsant & Rey, 1878, *Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **10** : 758.
Type = *Trogophloeus exiguus* Erichson, 1839.

The correct usage of these and other subgeneric names will appear in my paper on the generic names of the British Staphylinidae.

Neobisnius Ganglbauer, 1895 (*Käf. Mitt. Eur.* **2** : 464) and *Erichsonius* Fauvel, 1874 (*Bull. Soc. Linn. Norm.* (2) **8** : 201).

The species of these two genera were first separated by Thomson, who placed some in his genus *Bisnius* (preoccupied by *Bisnius* Stephens 1829) and the others in the genus *Remus* Holme which he understood wrongly (spelling it in error *Rembus*).

Fauvel combined the two genera in one, at the same time correcting Thomson's mistakes by creating the genus *Erichsonius*. Subsequently (1876, *Bull. Soc. Linn. Norm.* (2) **10** : 257) he quite unnecessarily gave his genus the new name *Actobius*, thinking *Erichsonius* to be preoccupied by *Erichsonia* Westwood, 1849.

Ganglbauer again separated the species into two genera as Thomson had

done, giving the new name *Neobisnius* to Thomson's *Bisnius*. The type of Thomson's *Bisnius* (a monobasic genus) becomes the type of *Neobisnius* Ganglbauer.

The name *Actobius* has to be abandoned since Fauvel used it as a synonym for the earlier name *Erichsonius*. The type of *Erichsonius* (and *Actobius*) has never been fixed. I cite as type for this genus (and for *Actobius*) the species first placed by Thomson in his *Remus*, namely *Staphylinus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1802, thereby enabling the generic name *Neobisnius* to stand, and preventing two changes in generic names.

(*Note.*—Whilst this paper was passing through the press my attention was directed to a paper by Blackwelder (1939, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **87** : 93–125), where the genera and subgenera of the Paederini are revised. Types are designated for all genera and subgenera for certain of which I had proposed to designate types, usually the same species as that designated by Blackwelder.)

I take this opportunity of adding the following change of name, the need for which I discovered too late for inclusion in Part 1 of this paper.

Peliolurga nom. n.

Mulsant and Rey (1874 (1873), *Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **6** : 609) proposed the name *Pelurga* for a monobasic genus, unaware of the fact that it was a homonym of *Pelurga* Hübner [1825]. I propose the name *Peliolurga* to replace it. Type (genus monobasic) = *Bolitochara luridipennis* Mannerheim, 1831.

Mecorhopalus Solier, 1849, *in* Gay, *Hist. Chile* (*Zool.*) **4** : 347.

Fenyes cited *Staphylinus curtulus* Goeze, 1777, as the type of this genus; but his citation is invalid since the species was not originally included by Solier in the genus. I cite as type *Mecorhopalus ater* Solier, 1849.

Sipalia Mulsant & Rey, 1853 (*Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **1** : 32).

Fenyes cited *Leptusa pandellei* Brisout, 1867, as the type of this genus; but this citation is invalid since the species was not originally included in the genus by the authors. I cite *Aleochara circellaris* Gravenhorst, 1806.

III. Some Citations of Type for Genera where no Type-citation has been traced.

In the following lines I designate genotypes for those generic names for which I can discover no genotype.

Ancyrophorus Kraatz, 1857 (*Naturg. Ins. Deutschl. Coleopt.* **2** : 895).
Type = *Trogophloeus omalinus* Erichson, 1840.
Bargus Schiødte, 1866 (*Naturh. Tidsskr.* (3) **4** : 148).
Type = *Staphylinus fracticornis* Paykull, 1790. (See p. 229.)
Blediodes Mulsant & Rey, 1878 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **10** : 555, 576).
Type = *Staphylinus fracticornis* Paykull, 1790. (See p. 229.)
Bryophacis Reitter, 1909 (*Fn. Germ.* **2** : 102).
Type = *Bolitobius rufus* Erichson, 1839.
Compsochilus Kraatz, 1857 (*Nat. Ins. Deutschl. Coleopt.* **2** : 895).
Type = *Acrognathus palpalis* Erichson, 1839.

Dropephylla Mulsant & Rey, 1880 (*Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **27** : 242).
Type = *Omalium iopterum* Stephens, 1834 (= *Omalium lucidum* Erichson, 1839).
Ediquus Mulsant & Rey, 1875 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **8** : 616).
Type = *Quedius microps* Gravenhorst, 1847.
Ellipsotomus Motschulsky, 1857 (*Etud. Ent.* **6** : 53).
Type = *Staphylinus marginellus* Fabricius, 1781.
(*Elliptoma* Motschulsky [1844] *Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **18** (1) : 41. This is an earlier spelling, but no species were included.)
Hemistenus Motschulsky, 1860 (*Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **33** (1) : 557 (pars)).
Type = *Stenus pallitarsis* Stephens, 1833.
Homalotrichus Solier, 1849 (*in* Gay, *Hist. Chile* (*Zool.*) **4** : 321).
Type = *Homalotrichus striatus* Solier, 1849.
Hypostenus Rey, 1884 (*Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **30** : 183, 390).
Type = *Stenus kiesenwetteri* Rosenhauer, 1856.
Lamprinodes Luze, 1901 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **51** : 180).
Type = *Tachyporus saginatus* Gravenhorst, 1806.
Leptorus Casey, 1886 (*Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **2** : 217, 220).
Type = *Leptorus texanus* Casey, 1886.
Mesostenus Rey, 1884 (*Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **30** : 183, 326).
Type = *Stenus impressus* Germar, 1824.
Myrmecodelus Motschulsky, 1858 (*Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **21** : 239).
Type = *Aleochara angulata* Erichson, 1837.
Othiellus Casey, 1906 (*Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis* **16** : 422, 423).
Type = *Othius laeviusculus* Stephens, 1833.
Parastenus Heyden, 1905 (*Wien. ent. Ztg* **24** : 262).
Type = *Stenus impressus* Germar, 1824.
Pseudidus Mulsant & Rey, 1875 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **8** : 574).
Type = *Remus sericeus* Holme, 1837.
Pseudocypus Mulsant & Rey, 1875 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **8** : 291).
Type = *Staphylinus mus* Brullé, 1832.
Quedionuchus Sharp, 1884 (*Biol. Cent. Amer.* **1** (2) : 336).
Type = *Staphylinus laevigatus* Gyllenhal, 1810.
Rabigus Mulsant & Rey, 1875 (*Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (4) **8** : 523).
Type = *Staphylinus pullus* Nordmann, 1837.
Tadunus Schiødte, 1866 (*Naturh. Tidsskr.* (3) **4** : 147).
Type = *Staphylinus fracticornis* Paykull, 1790. (See p. 229.)
Thassophila Bernhauer, 1902, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **52** (Beiheft) : 116.
Type = *Aleochara angulata* Erichson, 1837.
Trachyopus Rey, 1882, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* **28** : 243.
Type = *Tachyporus tersus* Erichson, 1839.
Trichopygus Nordmann, 1837, *Symbolae* : 137.
Type = *Tachyporus dissimilis* Gravenhorst, 1802.

IV. Alterations in Specific Names.

Bledius fracticornis (Paykull, 1790) (*Mon. Car. App.* : 135).

This species was described as a *Staphylinus*, and Müller having previously described a *Staphylinus fracticornis* in 1776 (*Zool. Dan. Prodr.* : 99), the name must be rejected as a homonym.

Gravenhorst regarded the species as a form of his *Oxytelus pallipes*, calling it *pallipes gallicus*; his varietal name *gallicus*, therefore, becomes the trivial name of the species, and the synonymy is :

Bledius gallicus (Gravenhorst, 1806)
= *Bledius fracticornis* (Paykull, 1790, *nec* Müller, 1776).

Bledius arenarius (Paykull, 1800) (*Fn. Suec.* **3** : 382).

This species also was described as a *Staphylinus* and the name is a homonym, since Fourcroy had described a *Staphylinus arenarius* in 1785 (a *Platystethus*). There are no synonyms for this species of *Bledius* so a new name must be given to it; I propose the name *arenoides*, and the synonymy is :

Bledius arenoides nom. n.
= *Bledius arenarius* (Paykull, 1800, *nec* Fourcroy, 1785).

Stenus bipunctatus Erichson, 1839 (*Käf. Mark Brandenb.* : 530).

Ljungh *in* Weber & Mohr, *Arch.* 1804, **1** (1) : 68 described a *Stenus bipunctatus*, a species of *Euaesthetus*; Erichson's name, therefore, is a homonym. The name *biguttatus* Stephens, 1833, is preoccupied by Linnaeus, 1758, and *bipustulatus* Stephens, 1833, is preoccupied by Ljungh, 1804, a synonym of the same species. The only other synonym is *comma* Leconte, 1863 (*New Spec. Col.* **1** : 50).
The synonymy is :

Stenus comma Leconte, 1863
= *biguttatus* Stephens, 1833, *nec* Linnaeus, 1758
= *bipustulatus* Stephens, 1833, *nec* Ljungh, 1804
= *bipunctatus* Erichson, 1839, *nec* Ljungh, 1804.

Xantholinus glaber Nordmann, 1837 (*Symbolae* : 114).

The reference given for this species in the *Coleopt. Cat.* is Nordmann, 1837 : 114. Nordmann ascribed the species to Gravenhorst, and Erichson (*Gen. Staph.* : 325) quoted *glaber* var. b. Gravenhorst. If it could be established that the Gravenhorst species is different from that described by Nordmann, Nordmann's name would be preoccupied. If, on the other hand, the two species are identical, the name should be ascribed to Gravenhorst, but would still be invalid as a homonym, for Gravenhorst described his species as a *Staphylinus*, and Müller in 1776 (*Zool. Dan. Prodr.* : 98) had previously described a *Staphylinus glaber*, probably *Quedius laevigatus* Gyllenhal.
The *Xantholinus* must be known as *angularis* Ganglbauer, 1895, a name given to a colour form of the species. *X. flavipennis* Redtenbacher, 1849, is preoccupied by Erichson, 1839, and should be quoted as a synonym, together with " *glaber* (Gravenhorst 1806, pars. ? ; Nordmann, 1837)."
X. rotundicollis Stephens, 1833 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.* (*Mand.*) **5** : 259), should be quoted as a synonym of *angustatus* Stephens, 1833.

Xantholinus punctulatus (Paykull, 1789) (*Mon. Staph.* : 30).

The name *punctulatus* (Goeze, 1777) has been restored in place of *fulvipennis* (Fabricius, 1792) for a species of *Gyrohypnus* (*Othius*); but the fact has been overlooked that since Goeze described his species as *Staphylinus*, Paykull's *punctulatus*, also described as *Staphylinus*, is a homonym. The name cannot

therefore be used for the *Xantholinus* species. It is difficult also, for another reason, to realise why the authors of the *Coleopt. Cat.* retained this name, they gave as a synonym *fracticornis* (Müller, 1776), which name, having the priority, should have been adopted. The synonymy is :

Xantholinus fracticornis (Müller, 1776) (*Zool. Dan. Prodr.* : 99)
= *punctulatus* (Paykull, 1789, *nec* Goeze, 1777).

Leptacinus linearis (Gravenhorst, 1802) (*Staphylinus*) (*Col. Micr. Brunsv.* : 43).

L. linearis is a homonym, for Olivier had previously described a *Staphylinus linearis*, namely the *Xantholinus* species of that name (1795, *Entomologie* **3** (42) : 19). The *Leptacinus* species must be known by the name *sulcifrons* Stephens, the synonymy being :

Leptacinus sulcifrons (Stephens, 1833)
= *linearis* (Gravenhorst, 1802, *nec* Olivier, 1795).

Gabrius velox Sharp, 1910 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **46** : 130).

This species was described as a *Gabrius* and as long as that genus is considered to be distinct from *Philonthus*, an opinion with which I agree, the name is valid. If, however, this group of beetles be regarded as belonging to the genus *Philonthus*, in which they are placed in the *Coleopt. Cat.*, the name must be abandoned, since Runde had previously (1835, *Brach. Hal.* : 9) described a *Staphylinus velox*, which, from its five-punctate thorax and similarity of form to *Philonthus fulvipes* Fabricius, was evidently a species of *Philonthus*. In this case the species should be known as :

Philonthus primigenius (Joy, 1915) (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **49** : 25)
= *Philonthus velox* (Sharp, 1910, *nec* Runde, 1835).

Gabrius vernalis (Gravenhorst, 1806) (*Staphylinus*) (*Mon. Col. Micr.* : 75).

This name is a homonym, for Müller had previously (1776, *Zool. Dan. Prodr.* : 98) described a *Staphylinus vernalis* (= *Tachyporus obtusus* Linnaeus). The correct name for the species is therefore :

Gabrius osseticus (Kolenati, 1846) (*Melet. Ent.* **3** : 20)
= *vernalis* (Gravenhorst, 1806, *nec* Müller, 1776).

It must be noticed that the name *suaveolens* Stephens, 1833, is a synonym of *ventralis* (Gravenhorst, 1802), and is not a synonym of this species. I have examined the single specimen in the Stephens Collection at the British Museum.

Philonthus carbonarius (Gyllenhal, 1810) (*Ins. Suec.* **1** (2) : 319).

This name has been retained in the *Coleopt. Cat.* in spite of the fact that the name *carbonarius* (Gravenhorst, 1802) has been placed by the authors of that work as a synonym under the name *varius* (Gyllenhal, 1810) ab. *picimanus* (Ménétriés, 1832). The name is a homonym and cannot be used for this species, which must be called :

Philonthus tenuicornis Mulsant & Rey, 1853
= *carbonarius* (Gyllenhal, 1810, *nec* Gravenhorst, 1802).

For the present it seems wisest to abandon the name *carbonarius* (Gravenhorst, 1802), unless it can be definitely established which was the beetle to which the

author referred. Kirschenblatt (1933, *Rev. Ent. URSS* **25** : 102–103) has shown that the *picimanus* Ménétriés is a distinct species, and to the variety of *varius* Gyllenhal, which Fauvel erroneously thought to be *picimanus* Ménétriés, he has given the new name *menetriesi* Kirschenblatt. He makes no reference to the name *carbonarius* Gravenhorst. There are therefore two species :

(1) *Philonthus picimanus* (Ménétriés, 1832)
(2) *Philonthus varius* (Gyllenhal, 1810)
ab. *menetriesi* Kirschenblatt, 1933
= *picimanus* Fauvel, 1874, *nec* (Ménétriés, 1832)
= ? *carbonarius* (Gravenhorst, 1802).

Philonthus chalceus Stephens, 1832.

I pointed out in 1937, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **73** : 190, that this name could not be used, since it referred to another species, and said that the name *proximus* Kraatz must be used in its place. Since then I have had reason to believe that Kraatz' species of that name, described from India, is not the same as the European species to which the name has been applied, and which Kraatz himself knew as *carbonarius*. The synonymy of the species therefore is :

Philonthus succicola Thomson, 1860
= *carbonarius* Erichson, 1839; Kraatz, 1857; Mulsant & Rey, 1875
= *chalceus* Ganglbauer, 1895, *nec* Stephens, 1832
= *nigritus* (Runde, 1835, *nec* Gravenhorst, 1806)
= *proximus* Fauvel, 1874; Fowler, 1888; *nec* Kraatz, 1859; *nec* Wollaston, 1857.

Furthermore *proximus* is a preoccupied name, having been used by Wollaston in 1857 for a species of the genus. To the Indian species, the true *proximus* Kraatz, therefore, I have given the name *Philonthus explanipes* (1939, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **75** : 218).

Note on the trivial name "*nigrita*."

I have been able to trace no such word in the Latin language, and from a consideration of its earlier usage there seems no doubt but that it is a coined word and a noun in apposition. Used first by Scopoli (1763) for a species of *Musca*, it is next found used in a masculine genus, *Vespertilio*, by Schreber in 1774. Fabricius used the word for a number of species in genera of masculine and feminine gender, and in his first use of the name (1775) he spelt it with a capital N, as he spelt other proper nouns in the same work. Although it was not long before the word came to be treated as an adjective, appearing with the *-us* termination when given to species in masculine genera, yet the *-a* termination of the original has remained to this day in some masculine genera, as, for example, *Pterostichus nigrita* Fabricius, *Hydroporus nigrita* Fabricius, and *Philonthus nigrita* Gravenhorst. Can a *nigrita* and a *nigritus* exist within the same genus? *nigrita* is retained in a masculine genus both because it is a noun and therefore cannot have its termination changed and also because under Article 18 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature the original spelling must be retained. The differences in spelling between *nigritus* and *nigrita* are not amongst those specified under Article 35 as making the two words homonyms. It would appear, therefore, that both may occur within the same genus. But, on the other hand, according to Article 14, adjectives must agree grammatically with the generic name. Thus a valid *nigritus* (adj.) would become invalid in the same genus as a previous *nigrita* (subst.), if for any reason the

generic name had to be changed from a masculine to a feminine name. There is thus an inconsistency if the code is applied literally, and until the matter has received a ruling from the International Commission, whatever line is taken is open to dispute. Interpreting the rules as meaning that an adjectival trivial name is to be rejected as a homonym if previously used in the genus with either of its terminations of gender, I have rejected Runde's *nigritus* as being a homonym of *nigrita* Gravenhorst in the genus *Philonthus*.

Philonthus viridanus Horn, 1884 (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **11** : 22).

This name must be suppressed as a homonym, since Nordmann described another species under that name in 1837 (*Symbolae* : 74). The synonymy of the two species is :

(1) *Philonthus laminatus* (Creutzer, 1799)
= *viridanus* (Nordmann, 1837).
(2) **Philonthus chlorinus** nom. n.
= *viridanus* Horn, 1884, *nec* (Nordmann, 1837).

Philonthus apicipennis Cameron, 1932 (*Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt. Staph.* **3** : 117).

This name is preoccupied in use by Lynch-Arribalzaga, 1884 (*Bol. Acad. Cordoba* **7** : 155). The synonymy of the two species is :

(1) *Philonthus flavolimbatus* Erichson, 1840
= *apicipennis* Lynch-Arribalzaga, 1884.
(2) **Philonthus terminipennis** nom. n.
= *apicipennis* Cameron, 1932, *nec* Lynch-Arribalzaga, 1884.

Philonthus excelsus Cameron, 1932 (*Fn. Brit. Ind. Coleopt. Staph.* **3** : 147).

Cameron described a species *Hesperus excelsus* (1931, *Rec. S. Austr. Mus.* **4** : 361), but subsequently pointed out (1937, *Nova Guinea* **1** : 101) that the species was attributed to the genus *Hesperus* owing to a printer's error, and that it is in reality a *Philonthus*. This being so, the name of his Indian species is invalid, and I propose for it the name **Philonthus perexcelsus** nom. n.

Philonthus antennatus Bernhauer & Schubert, *Coleopt. Cat.* **57** : 328.

This name was given by the authors to *Philonthus serraticornis* Bernhauer 1908 (*nec* Sharp 1876). The name, however, being a homonym, cannot stand. It has been used twice previously, namely by Guérin 1844, who described *Styngetus antennatus* as "*Philonthus antennatus*," and by Motschulsky 1858 for a species of *Philonthus* now known as *distinctus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868. I propose therefore the name **Philonthus aemulus** nom. n. for Bernhauer's African species.

Philonthus dimidiatus (Sahlberg, 1817) (*Ins. Fenn.* **1** : 326).

Panzer in 1796 (*Fn. Germ.* **27** : 24) described *Paederus dimidiatus*, which species is said to be *Philonthus tenuis* (Fabricius, 1792). Sahlberg's name therefore cannot be used for another species in the same genus. The earliest synonym given in the *Coleopt. Cat.* is *caucasicus* (Nordmann, 1837) (*Symbolae* : 99), which becomes the name of the species.

Philonthus nitescens Horn, 1884 (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **11** : 182).

This name is a homonym, having been used by Stephens, 1832, for another species of the genus. The two species are :

(1) *Philonthus albipes* (Gravenhorst, 1802)
= *nitescens* (Stephens, 1832).
(2) **Philonthus gaudens** nom. n.
= *nitescens* Horn, 1884 *nec* Stephens, 1832.

Philonthus nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802) (*Staphylinus*).

This name is a homonym, since Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **1** : 337) had already described a *Staphylinus nitidulus*, the *Tachyporus* of that name. The *Philonthus* therefore must be known as *denigrator* (Gravenhorst, 1806) (*Mon. Col. Micr.* : 92).

Philonthus chilensis Bernhauer, 1939, *Arb. morph. tax. Ent.* **6** : 13.

This name is a homonym; it was used by Solier in 1849 and by Bernhauer & Schubert in 1914. Although Bernhauer's homonym of 1914 was sunk by Scheerpeltz in 1933, Bernhauer has now made a second homonym of the same name. The three species in question are :

(1) *Philonthus sordidus* (Gravenhorst, 1802) (*Col. Micr. Brunsv.* : 176)
= *chilensis* Solier, 1849 (*in* Gay, *Hist. Chile* (*Zool.*) **4** : 315).
(2) *Philonthus germaini* Scheerpeltz, 1933 (*Coleopt. Cat.* **129** : 1344)
= *chilensis* Bernhauer & Schubert, nom. n. 1914 (*Coleopt. Cat.* **57** : 332, *nec* Solier, 1849)
= *cribripennis* Germain, 1903 (*An. Univ. Chile* **113** : 24), *nec* Sharp, 1885.
(3) **Philonthus evitendus** nom. n.
= *chilensis* Bernhauer, 1939, *nec* Bernhauer & Schubert, 1914, *nec* Solier, 1849.

Quedius attenuatus (Gyllenhal, 1810).

This name is retained by Scheerpeltz in the *Coleopt. Cat.* **129**, although he recognised that the name *attenuatus* Gravenhorst, 1806, had priority. Erichson regarded Gravenhorst's species as being the same as his *maurorufus* and he regarded it as distinct from the Gyllenhal species : but without paying any attention to the question of priority, he retained Gyllenhal's name and sunk Gravenhorst's as a synonym of his own new species. Erichson's *maurorufus* is a synonym of *limbatus* Heer, and distinct from *maurorufus* (Gravenhorst, 1806); Ganglbauer therefore is in agreement with Erichson when he placed *attenuatus* Gravenhorst as a synonym of *limbatus* Heer. Scheerpeltz (*loc. cit.*) stated in a footnote that he is not using the name *attenuatus* Gravenhorst, owing to doubt as to the identity of the species. Probably Gravenhorst confused several species under the name. Either *attenuatus* Gravenhorst must be rejected altogether because of doubts as to its identity, or one must accept Erichson's opinion as to the identity of the species, in which case the name must be used in preference to *limbatus* Heer, 1834. In neither case can *attenuatus* Gyllenhal be retained as the name for another species, and the name *hyperboreus* Erichson, 1840, must be adopted in its place. It is incorrect to call *rufipennis* Stephens a variety of this species. Of the two specimens in his collection the one bearing the *Manual* number is, I believe, an immature *fulvicollis* Stephens, the other lacks head and thorax but is probably not the present species.

Bolitochara lunulata (Paykull, 1789) (*Mon. Staph. Suec.* : 58).

Since Paykull described this species as a *Staphylinus*, the name is a homo-

nym, Linnaeus having described a species of *Lordithon* (*Bolitobius*) as *Staphylinus lunulatus* (1761, *Fn. Suec.* (ed. II) : 231). The *Bolitochara* must be known by the name *pulchra* (Gravenhorst, 1806).

Aleochara crassicornis Lacordaire *in* Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835 (*Fn. Ent. Paris* **1** : 531).

This name is a homonym, having been used by Gyllenhal in 1827 for a species of *Atheta* which he described as *Aleochara crassicornis*. Gyllenhal's name has rightly been sunk as a synonym of *granigera* Kiesenwetter, 1850, because Fabricius's *Staphylinus crassicornis*, 1792, is also an *Atheta*. The synonymy of the *Aleochara* is :

Aleochara ripicola Mulsant & Rey, 1874 (*Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* (n.s.) **20** : 312) = *Hist. nat. Coleopt. Fr.* (Brev. Al.) **2** : 28
= *crassicornis* Lacordaire *in* Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835, *nec* Gyllenhal, 1827
= *laevigata* Lacordaire *in* Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835, *nec* Gyllenhal, 1810
= *lateralis* Heer, 1839, *nec* Erichson, 1839
= *rufipennis* Erichson, 1839, *nec* Stephens, 1832.

(*Note.*—The dates for the name *lateralis* are apparently the same, but to give preference to Heer's name would cause confusion in the name of Erichson's *lateralis*.)

Aleochara pulchra Bernhauer, 1901, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **51** : 479.

This name is preoccupied by *Aleochara pulchra* Gravenhorst, 1806, a species of *Bolitochara*. I propose in its place the name **Aleochara gaudiuscula** nom. n.

V. The genus *Gyrohypnus* Samouelle.

The generic name *Gyrohypnus* Samouelle, well known a century ago, has in most recent literature and catalogues appeared only as a synonym. Since it has priority over the names under which it is placed as a synonym, it is necessary to decide whether it should be reinstated or whether its suppression is justifiable, and if it can be reinstated it is still further necessary to ascertain the correct usage of the name.

Samouelle in 1819, *Ent. Useful Compendium* : 172, in an observation on the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, stated " Several new genera have been formed from this genus of which the following species may be considered as the types : [1] . . . Genus *Gyrohypnus* Kirby—*Staphylinus fulgidus*."

The name therefore is valid, provided that one can reasonably be sure of the species to which he referred.

The *Catalogus Coleopterorum* shows with regard to the names *Gyrohypnus* and *fulgidus* :

(a) (1) " *Gyrohypnus* Mannerheim, 1830," placed as a synonym of *Xantholinus* Serville, 1825.
(2) " *Gyrohypnus* Thomson, 1860," placed as a synonym of *Baptolinus* Kraatz, 1856–58.

and no other references to this name prior to 1875.

[1] Samouelle used the definite article and did not use the word " type " there as " example."

(b) (1) *Xantholinus fulgidus* Gravenhorst, 1802—a synonym of *Xantholinus glabratus* Gravenhorst, 1802.
(2) *Othius fulgidus* Paykull, 1789—a synonym of *Othius punctulatus* Goeze, 1777.
(3) *Quedius fulgidus* Fabricius *Mant. Ins.* I, 1787, p. 220.
(4) *Gauropterus fulgidus* Fabricius *Mant. Ins.* I, 1787, p. 220.

From these it would appear that :

(a) The name *Gyrohypnus* Samouelle (1819) has priority over all the names to which it has been applied as a synonym or which have been used for a species *fulgidus*, namely *Xantholinus* 1825, *Othius* 1833, *Quedius* 1832, *Baptolinus* 1856–58, *Gauropterus* 1860.

(b) There is a great error in specific diagnosis, for Fabricius's *Staphylinus fulgidus* cannot be both a *Quedius* and a *Gauropterus*, with the same reference, as given in the Catalogue !

The task then is to decide, if possible, which of the four species mentioned above Samouelle regarded as *Staphylinus fulgidus*, since all four were described under this title. From the position of the genus relative to other genera in Samouelle's work, no help can be obtained, the order being *Creophilus*, *Velleius*, *Emus*, *Staphylinus*, *Ocypus*, *Gyrohypnus*, *Lathrobium* etc., but it would appear definitely to rule out the *Quedius* species. This is confirmed by the fact that Samouelle attributed the genus to Kirby ; and Stephens, both in his *Ill. Brit. Ent.* (*Mand.*) **5** and in his *Manual* gave Kirby's genus as a Xantholinid genus, and furthermore no *fulgidus* appeared there under *Quedius*, but (p. 258) *fulgidus* is mentioned as the type of *Othius*.

It is quite clear that *Xantholinus glabratus* Gravenhorst was not the species known in this country as *fulgidus*, for both Marsham and Stephens knew it under the name *cruentatus* Marsham, and Stephens himself in his *Manual* stated that the Marsham and Gravenhorst species were identical.

This narrows the choice down to the species of *Othius* or of *Gauropterus*. Here again Stephens is explicit; for firstly he says in the *Manual* " *Xantholinus fulgidus Fab. Ent.* II : 609 ? = *Staphylinus pyropterus* Gravenhorst " (which according to Erichson is the *Gauropterus* species), and he had used the latter name in the *Ill. Brit. Ent.* for a species with undilated anterior tarsi; and secondly he says *Othius fulvipennis* F. = *O. fulgidus* Steph., a species described in the *Ill. Brit. Ent.* as having anterior tarsi dilated, and he placed this species under *Othius*. It is beyond question that the *fulgidus* of the British authors was the *Othius* species, and therefore the name *Gyrohypnus* Samouelle 1819 must be used instead of *Othius* Stephens, 1833.

Stephens' remarks on this species are confusing, and show how authors would transfer a species from one genus to another without considering type-fixation. Under *Gyrohypnus* Kirby (*Ill. Brit. Ent.* (*Mand.*) **5** : 258) he wrote " *Staphylinus fulgidus* of Gravenhorst being given as the type of the genus *Xantholinus* of Dahl, and that being merely a catalogue one—but subsequently characterised by the lamented Latreille as having the anterior tarsi not dilated in either sex, a character at variance with the insect above mentioned, which is the type of the genus *Othius*—induced me to adopt the old manuscript name of Kirby for this genus, in preference to that of Dahl, under which a host of dissimilar species have been comprehended ; in which particular I find Mannerheim agrees." On the assumption, therefore (for which there appears to be no evidence), that *fulgidus* is the type of *Xantholinus* Dahl, and because *fulgidus* will not agree with the characters which define *Xantholinus*, Stephens resurrects for *Xantho-*

linus the name *Gyrohypnus* Kirby of which *fulgidus* was designated type by Samouelle (1819), at the same time making *fulgidus* the type of his new genus *Othius*.

The error of giving the same Fabrician reference for two species of distinct genera can be traced back to Erichson, which shows the extent to which the work of previous authors is copied in literature. Fabricius himself is originally to blame for the confusion, although it is his references that make it possible to elucidate the difficulty caused by his inadequate descriptions.

In 1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 220, he described a *Staphylinus fulgidus*. Later, 1792, *Ent. Syst.* **1** (2) : 537, he transferred this species to his new genus *Paederus*, but at the same time described another *Staphylinus fulgidus* (p. 525) ! His own reference (*Ent. Syst.* **1** (2) : 537, No. 6) shows that the species of the *Mantissa* is his *Paederus* species which is apparently that now known as *Gauropterus fulgidus* Fabricius, which name may stand. The second species he described is the *Quedius* species, but the reference should be " *Ent. Syst.* 1 (2) : 525, No. 25 " : also the name he used, being a homonym, cannot stand. According to the *Coleopt. Cat.* the next available synonyms are *rufitarsis* Marsham (1802) and *haemopterus* Stephens (1832), *iracundus* Say (1834), *assimilis* Nordmann (1837). With reference to these, Dr. Blair has kindly examined the Stephens Collection and informed me (1) that there is no reference to the Marsham species in the collection, and (2) that the specimens of *haemopterus* are not *fulgidus* but *picipes* Mannerheim.

In the absence of specimens, and in view of the inadequacy of the description to determine the species (" antennae nigrae " seems *not* to refer to the species), the Marsham name cannot be accepted ! Neither can the Stephens name hold good in face of the four specimens in the collection (although this alone would not warrant its rejection were there other definite evidence to establish its validity).

The name *iracundus* Say cannot be used, for Casey states that the American species is different from European examples of *fulgidus* with which he has compared it.

Assuming, therefore, the accuracy of the determination of *assimilis* (Nordmann, 1837) as identical with the *Quedius fulgidus* (Fabricius), this name must be used for the species. Since Nordmann gave this name to a variety of Gyllenhal's *variabilis* as a *Philonthus*, it is not preoccupied by Paykull's *Staphylinus assimilis*, 1800—a species of *Olophrum*.

The genus, therefore, with its type is :

Gyrohypnus Samouelle, 1819
= *Othius* Stephens, 1833.
punctulatus (Goeze, 1777)
= *fulgidus* (Paykull, 1789 *nec* Fabricius 1787).

ON TWO COCCIDS RECENTLY DESCRIBED FROM MAURITIUS (HEM.)

By Raymond Mamet, F.R.E.S.

(*Rose Hill, Mauritius.*)

Lecanium dorsociliatum Green and Mamet.

1938, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **7** : 126, fig. 1.

This species, which was described from a single adult female, has recently been collected and the following particulars are added to its diagnosis :—

Living adult female flattish to moderately convex; concave below, particularly in the abdominal region which is obscured by a layer of white, powdery, waxy secretion; somewhat shiny; faint yellowish-brown speckled with a few black spots. In old adult females darker bands radiate from the submarginal region to the margin. Submarginal area more or less flattened. Margin pale wine-red in colour. Anterior and posterior extremities broadly rounded. Lateral margins more or less parallel. Eyes black, submarginal. Anal region very dark wine-red to black.

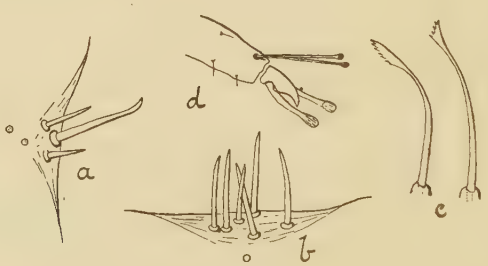

Fig. 1.—*Lecanium dorsociliatum* Green and Mamet—a, normal stigmatic spines × 140; b, abnormal stigmatic spines × 140; c, apically fimbriate marginal cilia × 140; d, claw and digitules × 200.

Mounted adult female normally with 3 *stigmatic spines* (fig. 1, a), of which the median is longer and stouter, with its extremity somewhat curved. The two lateral stigmatic spines are, however, unequal in length. Relative lengths of median, postero-lateral and antero-lateral stigmatic spines = 17, 9, and 7 respectively. One individual exhibited an abnormal stigmatic cleft bearing 6 spines (fig. 1, b) of about the same length. *Marginal cilia* of two types : pointed and fimbriate apically (fig. 1, c). *Dorsal cilia* pointed. *Claw* as shown in figure 1, d. *Anal ring* with 10 long and stout hairs.

Length : 3·3–8·0 mm.; breadth : 1·9–4·2 mm.

Young larva pale yellowish-pink.

The *type* (in coll. E. E. Green) was collected on a fern : *Nephrolepis cordifolia*.

The above description is based on individuals (*metatypes* : in my collection) collected by me on 1.i.1939 at Rose Hill. They were feeding on *Poinciana pulchrissima.*

Asterolecanium morini Mamet.

1937, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **6** : 176, fig. 3.

I have recently received from Mr. E. E. Green individuals of his *Asterolecanium pustulans seychellarum* (1910, *J. econ. Biol.* **5** : 3, figs. 10–14 [1]) which I compared with my *A. morini.* In the light of this examination, I am convinced that both insects are conspecific and therefore *morini* must be sunk as a synonym of *pustulans seychellarum.*

The differences between *A. pustulans* Ckll. and *A. pustulans seychellarum* Green are so well marked that I do not hesitate to give Green's insect specific rank. The following table will help in separating these two closely related species :

A. pustulans Ckll.	*A. seychellarum* (Green).
1. Test opaque, granular, not rugose.	1. Test transparent, not granular, rugose.
2. Discal filaments curling, glassy.	2. Discal filaments obsolete.
3. Paired pores scattered throughout the whole body.	3. Paired pores more or less separated into groups on each segment of the body (particularly in the abdominal region), leaving a clear space between each group.

Thanks are due to Mr. E. E. Green, who pointed out to me that my *A. morini* might be equivalent to his *A. seychellarum* and who lent me material.

[1] Described from Seychelles Is. on *Hevea brasiliensis.*

A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF TRYPETIDAE (DIPT.) FROM THE FIJI ISLANDS

By John R. Malloch.

(*Arlington, Va.*)

Communicated by Dr. O. W. Richards, F.R.E.S.

In 1928 Bezzi recorded 12 species belonging to 9 genera of this family from the Fiji Islands.[1]

The new genus described below is radically different from any so far described or recorded from Fiji, and has many features that set it apart from any described genus of the family. It has a superficial resemblance to the genus *Enicoptera* Macquart, but in the latter the setulae on the upperside of the first wing vein extend almost to the base, the first posterior cell of the wing is very much narrowed at apex, the scutellum has only 4 marginal bristles, and the presutural thoracic bristle is present.

[1] *Dipt. Brachycera and Athericera of the Fiji Islands.*

Enicopterina gen. n.

Generic characters: Arista plumose above, shorter haired below and on inner side; third antennal segment not twice as long as wide, rounded at apex; frons a little over one-third of the head width and a little longer than wide, with one pair of incurved infraorbitals close to anterior margin and a pair of reclinate supraorbitals above the middle of orbits, the inner vertical pair longer and stronger than the outer pair, the latter a little longer than the

Figs. 1–2.—*Enicopterina bivittata*. 1, Head in profile; 2, wing.

supraorbitals and subequal to the parallel pair of post-verticals, postocular cilia dark, short, and setulose; face convex, with deep lateral foveae on upper half, receding a little below; eye almost round, a little higher than long; gena about three-fourths as high as eye, the genal bristle moderately strong; proboscis short and stout; palpi spatulate. Thorax at middle wider than the head, with the following bristles: 1 humeral, 2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 2 postalars, 1 pair of dorsocentrals in line with anterior postalar, 1 pair of prescutellar acrostichals, 1 mesopleural, and 6 subequal scutellars; pteropleura with a setula; propleura soft-haired; disc of scutellum bare. Legs rather long, femora not

strongly bristled, mid tibia with 1 apical ventral spur; no tibial bristles. Second wing vein with a rather deep loop below apex of the first vein and just beyond inner cross vein, the latter about half its own length from outer cross vein; fourth vein broadly depressed into the discal cell, apex of fourth very slightly inclined upward; anal cell with a well-developed apical lower lobe. First vein setulose from near base of node to tip above, third vein setulose from base to near apex above.

Genotype, *E. bivittata* sp. n.

Enicopterina bivittata sp. n.

Female: A glossy fulvous yellow species, the frons browned in front, at ocelli, and on vertex; thorax with two black vittae on the entire extent of the mesonotum that are continued to apex of the scutellum on its sides, and a deep black spot on anterior extremity of the postalar declivity; abdomen with a broad black vitta on each side, the ovipositor black except its tip and extreme base. Head in profile as fig. 1. Eyes bare, with facets in front slightly enlarged. Mesonotum with short depressed coarse dark hairs, all the bristles black; propleural hairs yellow; prosternum with a few black setulose hairs. Postnotum with two faint dark vittae in continuation of the mesonotal vittae. Metasternum haired. Legs yellow, apices of tarsi slightly darkened, apices of tarsal claws black. Wings yellowish hyaline, quite markedly yellow at bases, with blackish-brown markings as fig. 2. Abdomen as long as head and thorax combined, tapered to apex, with many depressed stiff black hairs, longer on sides; sixth tergite with a few black lateral bristles. Length, including genital cone, 12·0 mm.

Fiji: Vunidawa, 29.xi.1932 (*H. Philips*). Type in British Museum.

Phagocarpus Rondani.

1871, Bull. Soc. ent. ital., **3**: 171.

I am convinced from a careful comparison of Bezzi's description and figure of *Pseudospheniscus curvinervis* with the genotype and two other species of *Phagocarpus* that Bezzi erred in the generic assignment of his species. It undoubtedly belongs to *Phagocarpus* and I transfer it thereto.

Phagocarpus curvinervis (Bezzi).

1928, *op. cit.*: 114.

Pseudospheniscus Hendel.

1913, Suppl. Ent., **1**: 82.

This genus was recorded from Fiji by Bezzi and two species placed in it. One of these has been removed to *Phagocarpus* in this paper. Below I deal with a new species that appears to belong to the genus though in some respects it does not agree with the genotype. It may be distinguished from the other Fijian species as below.

A. Mesopleura and scutellum entirely black; wing hyaline, with a broad black costal stripe from base to apex ending in middle of apex of first posterior cell, from which emanate three backwardly directed branches, the basal narrow one extending from basal half of the costal cell obliquely across the wing and ending about one-third from apex of anal vein, the central one very broad in front, tapered to hind margin and narrowly separated from the basal one and from the preapical one, the latter in the form of an inverted V, with its inner branch enclosing the outer cross vein, and its outer branch ending in the upper outer angle of the second posterior cell; a subhyaline mark just beyond apex of first vein . . *bifidus* Bezzi.

AA. Posterior half or more of the mesopleura and all but the extreme base of the scutellum lemon-yellow, remainder of thorax black; wings whitish hyaline, with black markings as fig. 3 . . . . *mesopleuralis* sp. n.

Pseudospheniscus mesopleuralis sp. n.

Female: Head in type-specimen greasy, but apparently brownish-yellow, with the face paler and the occiput glossy black, antennae and palpi orange-yellow. Frons at vertex less than one-third of the head width, slightly narrowed to anterior margin, and twice as long as wide, with the usual three pairs of rather weak incurved and slightly forwardly directed infraorbital and two pairs of reclinate supraorbital bristles; ocellars short and hair-like, weaker than the postverticals, the inner verticals rubbed off but the scars show that they were probably quite strong, outer pair short. Third antennal segment fully twice as long as wide, rounded at apex, extending almost to the slightly projecting epistome; eye distinctly higher than long; gena not as high as width of third antennal segment;

Fig. 3.—*Pseudospheniscus mesopleuralis*, wing.

arista microscopically pubescent. Thorax glossy black, mesopleura lemon-yellow except its anterior lower angle and lower edge; scutellum lemon-yellow except narrowly across base; hairs and bristles black, the hairs on pale part of the mesopleura yellow. Bristling complete, the dorso-central pair very slightly behind level of the supra-alars, only one mesopleural; scutellum flattened, the apical pair of marginal bristles a little shorter than the basal pair, the disc without hairs. Propleura with some fine erect dark hairs, one longer than the others; scapular bristles fine and short. Legs including the fore coxae orange-yellow, mid and hind coxae, femora, and basal half of hind tibiae blackened. Fore femur with a series of rather short postero-ventral bristles; mid tibia with a black apical ventral spur; hind tibia without anterodorsal setulae. Wing whitish hyaline, with black markings (fig. 3). First vein setulose from before apex of node to tip above, bare below; third vein setulose from base to near level of outer cross vein above and at extreme base below; other wing veins bare. Apex of first vein gradually sloping forward to connect with costal vein, not almost rectangularly bent forward as in *Phagocarpus*, the stigma well over half as long as the costal cell; second vein with slight undulation at apex in the black mark; inner cross vein at not more than its own length from outer; antepenultimate section of fourth vein straight. Two hyaline marks in the costal cell, and a small subquadrate hyaline mark in anterior basal cell below the stigma. Halteres yellow. Abdomen broadly ovate, glossy black, undusted, with black hairs and bristles. Sixth tergite very slightly shorter than fifth. Length 4·0 mm.

Fiji: Suva, 7.xii.1937, No. D 266. Type in British Museum.

INDEX

Abacetus brunneus **sp. n.**, 171.
Abacetus conradsi **sp. n.**, 175.
Abacetus fuscorufens **sp. n.**, 174.
Abacetus germanus nigerianus **var. n.**, 173.
Abacetus major **sp. n.**, 169.
Abacetus profundestriatus **sp. n.**, 167.
Abacetus pseudoflavipes **sp. n.**, 169.
Abacetus pygmaeus atripes **var. n.**, 173
Abacetus sinuaticollis **sp. n.**, 171.
Abacetus unisetosus **sp. n.**, 172.
Abacetus validicornis **sp. n.**, 170.
Abacetus vanemdeni **sp. n.**, 168.
Abacetus zambezianus obscurior **var. n.**, 170.
abax, *Carterocephalus*, 164.
abbreviatus, *Hetrodes*, 210.
Abinothum **nom. n.**, 225.
ablusipes, *Nomia*, 129.
abnormis, *Rapala*, 105.
aceris, *Papilio*, 188.
acheroïs, *Nymphidium*, 135.
Achlyodes, 190.
Acraea Hübner (see *Cepora*).
Acropyga (*Rhizomyrma*) *borgmeieri* **sp. n.**, 153.
acrosticalis, *Leptocera*, 68.
Actobius (see *Erichsonius*).
acutus, *Indictinogomphus*, 21.
adami, *Libellago*, 24.
adelphoë, *Delias mysis*, 141.
Adiaphorothrips auctt. *nec* Bagnall (see *Scotothrips*).
Adoretus borbonicus **sp. n.**, 37.
Aecas **gen. n.**, 137.
Aëdes (*finlaya*) *pulchrithorax* **sp. n.**, 17.
Aëdes (*Finlaya*) *lana*, 17.
aemulus, *Philonthus*, 233.
aeneobus, *Abacetus*, 172.
aeneus, *Abacetus*, 172.
Aenigmatistes blattiformis, 85.
Aeshna clavatus (see *Sinictinogomphus*).
africana, *Sclerogibba*, 218.
agathina, *Doxocopa*, 134.
Agehana, 138.
Ageronia (see *Hamadryas*).
aina, *Halpe*, 165.
Alapsodus **nom. n.**, 225.
alba, *Orthopodomyia*, 123.
albicosta, *Orthopodomyia*, 122.
albidula, *Nomia*, 126.
albipes, *Philonthus*, 234.
albitarsis, *Nomia*, 131.
alcina, *Carterocephalus*, 164.
Aleochara crassicornis (see *A. ripicola*).
Aleochara gaudiuscula **nom. n.**, 235.
Aleochara pulchra (see *A. gaudiuscula*).
Aleochara ripicola, 235.
Algoa heterodoxa, 100.
Allogaster, 94.
aloephila, *Nomia*, 131.
alpina, *Arge nigripes*, 116.
alsatia, *Erionota*, 165.
alternatus, *Anadastus*, 200.
amatha, *Nomia*, 129.
Amathusia, 133.
amelia, *Evonyme*, 134.
Ampittia dalai-lamæ jesta **subsp. n.**, 165.
amurense, *Bembidion* (*Peryphus*), 51.
Anadastus alternatus **sp. n.**, 200.
Anadastus egregius **sp. n.**, 202.
Anadastus gravis **sp. n.**, 201.
Anadastus pallidisternum **sp. n.**, 202.
Anadastus socialis **sp. n.**, 201.
ancon, *Miletus*, 31.
Ancyrophorus, 228.
angaja, *Delias belisama*, 140.
angularis, *Xantholinus*, 230.
angulata, *Leptocera*, 70.
angulata, *Myrmecodelus*, 229.
angulata, *Thassophila*, 229.
annulosus, *Indictinogomphus*, 21.
Anodus (see *Alapsodus*).
antennatus, *Philonthus* (see *P. aemulus*).
Anthia sexguttata, larva of, 18.
anthidioides, *Nomia*, 131.
Anthobium, 225.
Anthothrips, 74.
Antipodochlora **gen. n.**, 94.
Antipodochlora braueri, 94.
Apanteles imperator **sp. n.**, 57.
Apanteles infimis Haliday, 53.
Apanteles infimis Haliday (Marshall) (see *A. imperator*).
Apatura, 188.
Aphaereta, 61.
Aphaereta difficilis **sp. n.**, 64.
Aphaereta major, 62.
Aphaereta minuta, 65.
Aphaereta tenuicornis **sp. n.**, 63.
Aphiochaeta (see *Megaselia*).
apicipennis Cameron, *Philonthus* (see *P. terminipennis*).
apicipennis Lynch, *Philonthus* (see *P. flavolimbatus*).
apollo, *Parnassius*, 136.
Apteropompilus dentatus (see *Psyllosphex*).
Apteroscinis, 113.
Apterosoma **gen. n.**, 113.
Apterosoma moorei **sp. n.**, 114.
arborifera, *Calolampra*, 40.
archilochus, *Miletus*, 27.
arenarius, *Bledius* (see *B. arenoides*).
arenoides, *Bledius*, 230.
Arge, 114.
Arge stecki **sp. n.**, 114.
arnoldi, *Nomia*, 131.
arovana, *Delias aruna*, 140.
arrowi, *Eumorphus*, 118.
artecuneolus, *Xyleborus*, 14.
aruna, *Delias*, 140.

Asterolecanium morini (see *A. pustulans seychellarum*).
Asterolecanium pustulans seychellarum, 239.
astina, Hamadryas, 188.
atellae, Apanteles, 60.
Atemeles, 226.
ater, Mecorhopalus, 228.
atriceps, Lithocharis, 205.
atrinervis, Nomia, 130.
atripes, Abacetus pygmaeus, 173.
atrox, Indictinogomphus, 21.
attenuatus, Quedius, 234.
aurantia, Delias, 140.
auratilis, Delias belisama nakula, 140.
auricauda, Nomia interstitinervis, 129.
aurifera, Nomia, 130.
auroguttata, Timulla (*Trogaspidea*), 192.
australis, Indictinogomphus, 21.
Austrolimnius, 195–199.
Austrolimnius musgravei **sp. n.**, 197.
Aylax caulicola **sp. n.**, 46.
Azania (see *Cyrestis*).

babberica, Delias timorensis, 141.
bactrocerae, Phaenocarpa, 66.
Baeotus **gen. n.**, 136.
Bancroftia (see *Orthopodomyia*).
banksii, Nealgoa, 101.
Bargus, 228.
barthema, Rapala dioetas, 109.
Battus, 136.
bechuanella, Nomia, 125.
belisama, Delias, 140.
belladonna, Delias, 139
Bellicositermes natalensis, 85, 86.
bellicosus, Termes, 86.
Bembidion (*Peryphus*) *amurense trajectum* **subsp. n.**, 51.
Bembidion (*Plataphodes*) *kuprianovi oxydatum* **subsp. n.**, 49.
Bembidion (*Plataphodes*) *nuncaestimatum* **sp. n.**, 49.
Bembidion (*Semicampa*) *mandarin* **sp. n.**, 50.
Bembidion (*Trichoplataphus*) *taiwanum* **sp. n.**, 50.
beotus, Megistanis, 134.
berinda, Delias, 139.
Bessobia (see *Sedomoma*).
bevisiana, Nomia, 130.
biggsii, Miletus, 29.
biguttatus, Pseudindalmus, 120.
bilineatus, Zyras, 207.
bipunctatum, Conosoma, 206.
bipunctatus, Stenus (see *S. comma*).
Bisnius, 227.
bivittata, Enicopterina, 241.
blattiformis, Aenigmatistes, 85.
Blediodes, 228.
Bledius arenarius (see *B. arenoides*).
Bledius arenoides **nom. n.**, 230.
Bledius fracticornis (see *B. gallicus*).
Bledius gallicus, 230.
Bledius (*Pucerus*) *nodieri* **sp. n.**, 205.
Bobitobus **nom. n.**, 225.
boisduvali, Miletus, 29.
Boletobius (see *Bobitobus*).
Bolitobius (see *Bobitobus*).
Bolitochara lunulata (see *B. pulchra*).
Bolitochara pulchra, 235.
Boopinus, 227.
borbonicus, Adoretus, 37.
Borborillus (see *Copromyza*).
borgmeieri, Acropyga (*Rhizomyrma*), 153.
bormansi, Dolichopoda, 60.
Brassolis, 188.
braueri, Antipodochlora, 94.
breviceps, Nomia matha, 128.
brunneus, Abacetus, 171.
Bryophacis, 228.
burtti, Thaumatoxena, 80.

Cacus, 22.
cadmus, Meganistis, 135.
calais, Colotis, 135.
Calicharis (see *Colotis*).
callani, Probethylus, 211, 223.
Callidryas (see *Phoebis*).
callosipennis, Penolanguria, 203.
Calolampra arborifera **sp. n.**, 40.
Calvus **gen. n.**, 137.
camerunus, Dendrosoter, 4.
camillus, Cyrestis, 133.
Camonia (see *Zyras*).
carbonarius, Philonthus (see *P. tenuicornis*).
caricae, Nymphidium, 135.
caricae, Papilio, 189.
Carpalimus, 227.
Carterocephalus abax patra **subsp. n.**, 164.
Carterocephalus alcina **sp. n.**, 164.
Carterocephalus ensis **sp. n.**, 164.
cascus, Xenophyes, 143.
Catargyria (see *Dozocopa*).
caucasicus, Philonthus, 233.
caulicola, Aylax, 46.
celebensis, Indictinogomphus, 21.
Celioschesis maculata **sp. n.**, 177.
centaureae, Phanacis, 46.
Cephalaeschna, 94.
cephalotes, Aphaereta minuta, 66.
Cephalothrips errans (see *Karnyothrips flavipes*).
Cepora, 135.
Chaetopodella (see *Leptocera*).
chalceus, Philonthus (see *P. succicola*).
chilensis Bernhauer, *Philonthus* (see *P. germaini*).
chilensis Bernhauer & Schubert, *Philonthus* (see *P. evitendus*).
chilensis Solier, *Philonthus* (see *P. sordidus*).
Chilo trypetes **sp. n.**, 47.
chiloensis, Austrolimnius, 199.
Chirothripoides, 75.
Chlaeminus senegalensis **sp. n.**, 177.
Chlaeminus variegatus **sp. n.**, 175.
chlorinus, Philonthus, 233.
Chlorippe (see *Doxocopa*).
Chopardina importata (see *Dolichopoda bormansi*).
chozeba, Rapala manca, 111.
ciliaris, Arge, 116.
cinerea, Nomia, 132.
circellaris, Sipalia, 228.
clavatus, Sinictinogomphus, 22.
clavigera, Nomia, 123.
clunicrus, Copromyza, 71.
clydei, Phlebotomus, 155.
clypeata, Phloeobium, 227.
Cnesinus coffeae **sp. n.**, 12.
Cnestothrips, 75.

Cnestothrips dammermani, 76.
coffeae, Cnesinus, 12.
Coladenia dan decora **subsp. n.**, 163.
Coladenia hoenei **sp. n.**, 163.
Coladenia sheila **sp. n.**, 163.
Colias Hübner (see *Phoebis*).
Colotis, 135.
Compsochilus, 228.
confinis, Abacetus, 171.
confluens, Hydromyza, 157.
Conosoma senegalense **sp. n.**, 206.
conradsi, Abacetus, 175.
consors, Abacetus, 170.
Copromyza clunicrus, 71.
Copromyza sordida hypopygialis **var. n.**, 71.
Copromyza (*Femoromyza*) *rhinocerotis* **sp. n.**, 72.
core, Papilio, 188.
coronis, Cepora, 135.
corus, Papilio, 187, 188.
Cotysops **nom. n.**, 225.
cowani, Rapala drasmos, 109.
coxata, Leptocera, 69.
Craetopycrus **nom. n.**, 225.
crassicornis, Aleochara (see *A. ripicola*).
crassifemorata, Sclerogibba, 218.
crassula, Oodinkosa, 180.
Creteus (see *Cyrina*).
cribripenne, Cryptobium, 205.
cribripennis, Philonthus (see *P. germaini*).
crithoe, Delias, 139.
crudelis, Nomia, 129.
cryphalomorphus, Hypothenemus, 14.
Cryptobethylus (see *Sclerogibba*).
Cryptobium externum **sp. n.**, 205.
cupido, Papilio, 189.
cursoni, Leptocera, 69.
curtulus, Austrolimnius, 198.
curvinervis, Leptocera, 68.
curvinervis, Phagocarpus, 241.
cuspidata, Megaselia (see *M.* (*A.*) *elongata*).
Cydrus (see *Naevolus*).
cynthiae, Heliaeshna, 89.
Cyrestis, 133.
Cyrina **gen. n.**, 39.
Cyrtotelus elongatus **sp. n.**, 178.
Cyrtotelus major **sp. n.**, 178.

dalai-lama, Ampittia, 165.
dammermani, Cnestothrips, 76.
dan, Coladenia, 163.
Danaus, 187.
daplidice, Papilio, 189.
decora, Coladenia dan, 163.
decoratus, Indictinogomphus, 21.
Delias spp., 138–141.
Delias mysis adelphoë **subsp. n.**, 141.
Delias timorensis babberica **subsp. n.**, 141.
deliochus, Rapala kessuma, 108.
delphine, Colotis, 135.
Demosoma (see *Sedomoma*).
Dendrosoter, 1–3; spp., 4–11.
Dendrosoter elegans **sp. n.**, 10.
Dendrosoter labdacus **sp. n.**, 6.
Dendrosoter olynthus **sp. n.**, 3.
Dendrosoter orithylus **sp. n.**, 9.
Dendrosoter pallidistigma **sp. n.**, 11.
Dendrosoter sipius **sp. n.**, 10.
Dendrosoter thelepte **sp. n.**, 7.
denigrator, Philonthus, 234.
dentatus, Psyllosphex, 95.
depressum, Xylodromus, 227.
descombesi, Delias, 140.
Desmozona (see *Nymphidium*).
dianasa, Nereis, 187.
Diastatomma rapax (see *Indictinogomphus*).
Diceratothrips, 75.
Dichaetothrips, 77.
dido, Papilio, 187.
dieneces, Rapala, 109.
difficilis, Aphaereta, 64.
dilucidus, Abacetus, 169.
dimidiatus, Anadastus, 201.
dimidiatus, Philonthus (see *P. caucasicus*).
Dinarda, 225.
dioetas, Rapala, 109.
diopeithes, Miletus symethus, 30.
discus, Delias, 139.
dissimilis, Trichopygus, 229.
distigma, Abacetus, 177.
Dolichopoda bormansi, 60.
dorsociliatum, Lecanium, 238.
Doxocopa, 134.
drasmos, Rapala, 109.
Drepanula (see *Calvus*).
Drephophylla (see *Xylodromus*).
Dropephylla, 229.
druryi, Doxocopa, 134.
dubita, Acropyga (*Rhizomyrma*), 154.
dubitalis, Gomphomacromia, 91.
durbanensis, Nomia, 130.

Eantis (see *Achlyodes*).
echelus, Parides, 136.
Ediquus, 229.
egregius, Anadastus, 202.
ekuivensis, Nomia, 123.
elegans, Dendrosoter, 10.
Ellipsotomus, 229.
Elliptoma (see *Ellipsotomus*).
Elmis, 195.
elongata, Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*), 44.
elongatus, Cyrtotelus, 178.
elytralis, Anadastus, 201.
embiidarum, Sclerogibba, 219.
Emesis, 189.
emicata, Nomia, 124, 128.
Endopogon (see *Parides*).
endymiaena, Helicopis, 135.
Enicopterina **gen. n.**, 240.
Enicopterina bivittata **sp. n.**, 241.
ensis, Carterocephalus, 164.
Ephuta notabilis, 193.
epileuca, Nomia, 127.
equitans, Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*), 43.
Eriboea (see *Polyura*).
Erichsonius, 227.
Erionota alsatia **sp. n.**, 165.
erythorax, Sclerogibba, 219.
Eucalia (see *Hypolimnas*).
Euglyphus (see *Marpesia*).
Eulepis (see *Polyura*).
Eumorphus arrowi **sp. n.**, 118.
Eumorphus rejectus **sp. n.**, 118.
Eunica (see *Evonyme*).
eunice, Nereis, 188.
Euploea, 187.
Euralia (see *Hypolimnas*).
Eusphalerum, 225.

evitendus, Philonthus, 234.
Evonyme, 134.
excelsus, Philonthus (see *P. perplexus*).
exiguus, Troginus, 227.
externum, Cryptobium, 205.

fabius, Consul, 188.
fallax, Indictinogomphus, 21.
fauvelianus, Zyras (*Grammodonia*), 207.
femoratus, Adoretus, 38.
Femoromyza **subgen. n.**, 72.
fictus, Miletus, 26.
fidelis, Hemidoecus, 143.
Finlaya (see *Aëdes*).
Flacilla (see *Aecas*).
flavicornis, Penolanguria, 202.
flavipennis, Xantholinus (see *X. angularis*).
flavipes, Abacetus, 170.
flavostigma, Carterocephalus, 164.
fracticornis, Bargus, 228.
fracticornis, Blediodes, 228.
fracticornis, Bledius (see *B. gallicus*).
fracticornis, Tadunus, 229.
fracticornis, Xantholinus, 231.
frontalis, Zyras, 207.
fulgidus, Gyrohypnus (see *G. punctulatus*).
fuliginosa, Heliaeschna, 90.
fulvicollis, Quedius, 234.
fuscipennis, Arge, 116.
fuscipes, Arge, 116.
fuscorufens, Abacetus, 174.

Gabrius osseticus, 231.
Gabrius velox, 231.
Gabrius ventralis, 231.
Gabrius vernalis (see *G. osseticus*).
gaesa, Miletus, 26.
gaetulus, Miletus, 27.
gallicus, Bledius, 230.
gallus, Miletus, 31.
Gastrochaeta (see *Meza*).
gaudens, Philonthus, 234.
gaudiuscula, Aleochara, 235.
genutia, Papilio, 188.
gerardi, Abacetus, 177.
germaini, Philonthus, 234.
germanus, Abacetus, 173.
Gerydus (see *Miletus*).
gigantes, Miletus, 30.
glaber, Xantholinus (see *X. angularis*).
gnidus, Helicopis, 135.
gnidus, Papilio, 189.
gobabica, Nomia, 125.
Gomphidia, 22.
Gomphomacromia dubitalis **sp. n.**, 91.
gorhami, Indalmus, 119.
Grammodonia (see *Zyras*).
grandis, Erionota, 165.
granularis, Nomia, 132.
graphicus, Indalmus, 120.
grasséi, Thaumatoxena, 87.
gravis, Anadastus, 201.
gravis, Rhopalothrix, 152.
grayi, Procordulia, 94.
gupta, Halpe, 165.
Gymnometopa (see *Copromyza*).
Gymnometopina (see *Copromyza*).
Gynacantha libyana (see *Heliaeschna*).
Gyrohypnus, 235.

hadrosoma, Nomia, 131.
Halpe zinnia **sp. n.**, 165.
Hamadryas, 189.
hammoniorum, Peloridium, 143.
Haplothrips, 74.
Harpagocryptus, 99.
Heliaeschna key to spp., 89
Heliaeschna cynthiae **sp. n.**, 89.
Heliaeschna libyana, 88.
Helicopis, 135, 189.
Heliopetes, 190.
hellica, Papilio, 189.
Hemiodoecus spp., 143.
Hemistenus, 229.
hempeli, Delias, 139.
heracleion, Miletus, 31.
Hesperophilus (see *Cotysops*).
heterodoxa, Algoa, 100.
Hetrodes namaqua maculipes **ab. n.**, 209.
Hetrodes variolosus, 208.
Heurema (see *Hypanartia*).
Hexuropteris (see *Helicopis*).
hoenei, Coladenia, 163.
Homalotrichus, 229.
Homonotus, 95.
Hoplothrips, 74.
husseini, Bledius (*Pucerus*), 205.
Hydromyza confluens, 157.
hydromyzina, Spathiophora, 157.
Hylotoma tergestina (see *Arge*).
Hypanartia, 134.
hyparete, Delias, 141.
Hypolimnas, 134.
hypopygialis, Copromyza sordida, 71.
Hypostenus, 229.
Hypothenemus cryphalomorphus **sp. n.**, 14.

Ictinogomphus, 21.
Idionyx periyashola **sp. n.**, 93.
imperator, Apanteles, 57.
importata, Chopardina (see *Dolichopoda bormansi*).
impressus, Mesostenus, 229.
impressus, Parastenus, 229.
Indalmus gorhami **sp. n.**, 119.
Indictinogomphus **gen. n.**, 21.
infimus Haliday, *Apanteles*, 53.
infimus Haliday (Marshall), *Apanteles* (see *A. imperator*).
ingaensis, Metacorthylus, 14.
Inkosa, 180.
inopinus, Abacetes, 174.
integrum, Monomorium, 113.
interstitialis, Dendrosoter, 11.
interstitinervis, Nomia, 129.
iopterum, Dropephylla, 229.
Iridomyrmex mazaruni **sp. n.**, 152.
iris, Papilio, 188.
Ischnopoda (see *Pischnopoda*).
Ischnosoma (see *Schinomosa*).
Isoteinon lyso **sp. n.**, 165.

jesta, Ampittia dalai-lama, 165.
juli, Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*), 44.
julia, Papilio, 187.

Karnyothrips, 74.

kelantanus, Miletus archilochus, 27.
kessuma, Rapala, 108.
kiesenwetteri, Hypostenus, 229.
knysna, Hetrodes, 209.
kokodensis, Rhopalothrix, 152.
kovácsi, Leptocera, 68.
kummi, Orthopodomyia, 121.
kuprianovi, Bembidion (*Plataphodes*), 49.

labdacus, Dendrosoter, 6.
Laertiades (see *Battus*).
Laertias (see *Battus*).
laevigata, Aleochara (see *A. ripicola*).
laevigatus, Quedionuchus, 229.
laevisculus, Othiellus, 229.
laminatus, Philonthus, 233.
Lamprinodes, 229.
lamprospilus, Isoteinon, 165.
lanceolata, Heliaeschna, 90.
lanta, Ochlodes, 166.
Lasiosina, 113.
lateralis, Aleochara (see *A. ripicola*).
laticincta, Nomia, 126.
laticinctula, Nomia, 124.
latipennis, Anadastus, 202.
laura, Doxocopa, 134.
laurentia, Doxocopa, 134.
leai, Hemidoecus, 143.
lebrunae, Nomia interstitinervis, 130.
Lecanium dorsociliatum, 238.
Lelecella **gen. n.**, 39.
Lelex (see *Lelecella*).
leonte, Potamis, 188.
Lepla **nom. n.**, 226.
Leptacinus linearis (see *L. sulcifrons*).
Leptacinus sulcifrons, 231.
Leptocera acrosticalis, 68.
Leptocera angulata, 70.
Leptocera coxata, 69.
Leptocera cursoni **sp. n.**, 69.
Leptocera curvinervis, 68.
Leptocera kovácsi, 68.
Leptocera longecostata, 70.
Leptocera mediospinosa, 71.
Leptocera pallidimana, 70.
Leptocera scotti **sp. n.**, 68.
Leptorus, 229.
lethe, Hypanartia, 134.
leucacantha, Delias descombesi, 140.
leucomelanura, Nomia, 129.
leucophara, Nomia, 128.
leucosia, Limnas, 189.
leveri, Phaenocarpa, 66.
Libellago adami **sp. n.**, 24.
libyana, Heliaeschna, 88.
limbatus, Quedius, 234.
Limosina (see *Leptocera*).
linearis, Leptacinus (see *L. sulcifrons*).
linga, Ochlodes, 166.
Lithobiocerus (see *Sclerogibba*).
Lithocharis atriceps **sp. n.**, 205.
Lomechusa (see *Lomechusoides*).
Lomechusoides **nom. n.**, 226.
longecostata, Leptocera, 70.
longipenne, Abinothium, 225.
longipes, Sisyphus, 37.
Loxandrus, 177.
lunulata, Bolitochara (see *B. pulchra*).
luridipennis, Peliolurga, 228.
luzonensis, Delias hyparete, 141.
lyctoides, Anadastus, 201.
lyso, Isoteinon, 165.

Machatothrips, 75.
macrozona, Nomia, 131.
maculata, Celioschesis, 177.
maculatus, Trycherus, 120.
maculipes, Hetrodes namaqua, 209.
maenia, Delias hyparete luzonensis, 141.
mafekingensis, Nomia laticincta, 127.
magniventris, Nomia, 129.
magrettii, Sclerogibba, 220.
major, Abacetus, 169.
major, Aphaereta, 62.
major, Cyrtotelus, 178.
malaya, Rapala subguttata, 105.
mandarin, Bembidion (*Semicampa*), 50.
manea, Rapala, 111.
marginatus, Hetrodes, 209.
marginellus, Ellipsotomus, 229.
marius, Marpesia, 135.
Marpesia, 135.
Mastigothrips, 75.
matha, Nomia, 128.
matophila, Nomia, 124.
maurorufus, Quedius, 234.
mazaruni, Iridomyrmex, 152.
meadewaldoi, Nomia, 131.
Mechanitis, 187.
Mecorhopalus, 228.
mediospinosa, Leptocera, 71.
Megarthrus, 227.
Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*) *elongata*, 45.
Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*) *equitans* **sp. n.**, 43.
Megistanis, 134.
Megistanis (see *Baeotus*).
melampus, Rapala, 110.
melanops, Indictinogomphus, 21.
memnonius, Boopinus, 227.
Menander **gen. n.**, 137.
Mesene, 189.
mesopleuralis, Pseudospheniscus, 242.
Mesostenus, 229.
mesosticta, Nomia durbanensis, 130.
Metacorthylus ingaensis **sp. n.**, 14.
metallescens, Abacetus, 174.
Metazys, 180.
mexicanus, Probethylus, 216.
Meza **gen. n.**, 39.
microps, Ediquus, 229.
microsoma, Nomia, 126.
middendorfii, Dendrosoter, 5.
Miletus, revision of Malayan spp., 25–31.
Miletus fictus **sp. n.**, 26.
militaris, Zyras (*Camonia*), 206.
minusculus, Abacetus, 171.
minuta, Aphaereta, 65.
minuta, Onibathrum, 225.
minuta, Penolanguria, 203.
moaensis, Delias, 141.
Moera (see *Amathusia*).
monacha, Paracladoxena, 203.
Monomorium integrum, 113.
Monura (see *Zingha*).
moorei, Apterosoma, 114.
morini, Asterolecanium (see *A. pustulans seychellarum*).
Morpho, 188.

mouffeti, Abacetus, 172.
murinella, Nomia, 127.
Murwareda (see *Polyura*).
mus, Pseudocypus, 229.
musgravei, Austrolimnius, 197.
Mygona (see *Pronophila*).
Myrmecodus, 229.
Myrmedonia (see *Lepla*).
mysis, Delias, 141.
Mystrocnemis (see *Sclerogibba*).

Naevolus **gen. n.**, 39.
nakula, Delias belisama, 140.
namaqua, Hetrodes, 209.
nanus, Abacetus, 175.
natalensis, Anadastus, 201.
natalensis, Bellicositermes, 85, 86.
natalensis, Nomia, 127.
Nealgoa, 101.
Neobisnius, 227, 228.
Neocordulia, 93.
Neosolus (see *Austrolimnius*).
neotropicus, Phloeosinus, 12.
Neptis, 188.
Nereis spp., 187.
nerissa, Cepora, 135.
Nesocordulia, 93.
niger, Dendrosoter, 11.
nigerianus, Abacetus germanus, 173.
nigerrima, Penolanguria, 203.
nigripes, Arge, 116.
nigrita, note on name, 232.
nigritus, note on name, 232.
nigritus, Philonthus (see *P. succicola*).
nissa, Rapala, 112.
nitens, Abacetus, 169.
nitescens Horn, *Philonthus* (see *P. gaudens*).
nitescens Stephens, *Philonthus* (see *P. albipes*).
nitidibasis, Nomia, 124.
nitidulus, Philonthus (see *P. denigrator*).
niveus, Papilio, 190.
nodieri, Bledius (*Pucerus*), 205.
Nomenclature, Rules of, 151.
Nomia bechuanella **sp. n.**, 125.
Nomia clavigera **sp. n.**, 123.
Nomia durbanensis mesosticta **subsp. n.**, 130.
Nomia epileuca **sp. n.**, 127.
Nomia gobabica **sp. n.**, 125.
Nomia interstitinervis auricauda **subsp. n.**, 129.
Nomia laticincta **sp. n.**, 126.
Nomia laticincta mafekingensis **subsp. n.**, 127.
Nomia laticinctula **sp. n.**, 124.
Nomia macrozona **sp. n.**, 131.
Nomia matha breviceps **subsp. n.**, 128.
Nomia matophila **sp. n.**, 124.
Nomia opacibasis sublucens **subsp. n.**, 124.
Nomia pygmaeola **sp. n.**, 126.
Nomia trichonota **sp. n.**, 128.
Nomia usakoa **sp. n.**, 131.
Nomia wallacei **nom. n.**, 123.
nosobina, Nomia leucomelanura, 129.
notabilis, Ephuta, 193.
nuncaestimatum, Bembidion (*Plataphodes*), 49.
Nymphidium, 135, 189.

obscurior, Abacetes zambezianus, 170.
ocertam, Rapala melampus, 110.
Ochlodes lanta **sp. n.**, 166.
Ochlodes linga **sp. n.**, 166.
Olixon, 95.
Olixon testaceum, 95.
olynthus, Dendrosoter, 3.
omalinus, Trogophloeus, 228.
Onibathum **nom. n.**, 225.
Oodinkosa **gen. n.**, 179.
Oodinkosa crassula **sp. n.**, 180.
opacibasis, Nomia, 124.
Opacifrons (see *Leptocera*).
orithylus, Dendrosoter, 9.
orseis, Rapala varuna, 111.
Orthopodomyia, key to *Bancroftia* group, 122.
Orthopodomyia kummi **sp. n.**, 121.
osseticus, Gabrius, 231.
Othiellus, 229.
Othius (see *Gyrohypnus*).
ovalipennis, Paracladoxena, 203.
ovidius, Hesperia, 189.
oxydatum, Bembidion (*Plataphodes*) *kuprianovi*, 49.
Oxygastra, 93.

pagana, Arge, 115.
pahangana, Rapala nissa, 112.
pallaxopas, Miletus zinckenii, 30.
pallidimana, Leptocera, 70.
pallidisternum, Anadastus, 202.
pallidistigma, Dendrosoter, 11.
pallidus, Saphobethylus (see *Olixon testaceum*).
pallitarsis, Hemistenus, 229.
palpalis, Compsochilus, 228.
palustris, Abacetus, 177.
Paracladoxena monacha, 203.
Paracladoxena ovalipennis, 203.
parallelicollis, Abacetus, 169.
Parastenus, 229.
pardalina, Calolampa, 41.
Parides, 136.
Parnassis (see *Parnassius*).
Parnassius, 136.
patra, Carterocephalus abax, 164.
patrua, Delias, 139.
pavoninus, Abacetus, 169.
Peliolurga **nom. n.**, 228.
PELORIDIIDAE, morphology of thorax in, 143–150.
Peloridium hammoniorum, 143.
Pelurga (see *Peliolurga*).
Penolanguria flavicornis **sp. n.**, 202.
perexcelsus, Philonthus, 233.
Perimeles (see *Remella*).
periyashola, Idionyx, 93.
perornata, Nomia, 127.
perspicua, Delias sanaca, 139.
pertinax, Indictinogomphus, 21.
Peryphus (see *Bembidion*).
Phaenocarpa bactrocerae, 67.
Phaenocarpa leveri **sp. n.**, 66.
Phagocarpus curvinervis, 241.
Phanacis centaureae, 46.
pharea, Limnas, 189.
pheretima, Rapala, 108.
phidippus, Amathusia, 133.
philenor, Battus, 136.
Philonthus aemulus **nom. n.**, 233.
Philonthus albipes, 234.
Philonthus antennatus (see *P. aemulus*).
Philonthus apicipennis Cameron (see *P. terminipennis*).

Philonthus apicipennis Lynch (see *P. flavolimbatus*).
Philonthus carbonarius (see *P. tenuicornis*).
Philonthus caucasicus, 233.
Philonthus chalceus (see *P. succicola*).
Philonthus chilensis Bernhauer (see *P. germaini*).
Philonthus chilensis Bernhauer & Schubert (see *P. evitendus*).
Philonthus chilensis Solier (see *P. sordidus*).
Philonthus chlorinus **nom. n.**, 233.
Philonthus denigrator, 234.
Philonthus dimidiatus (see *P. caucasicus*).
Philonthus evitendus **nom. n.**, 234.
Philonthus excelsus (see *P. perexcelsus*).
Philonthus flavolimbatus, 233.
Philonthus gaudens **nom. n.**, 234.
Philonthus germaini, 234.
Philonthus laminatus, 233.
Philonthus nitescens Horn (see *P. gaudens*).
Philonthus nitescens Stephens (see *P. albipes*).
Philonthus nitidulus (see *P. denigrator*).
Philonthus perexcelsus **nom. n.**, 233.
Philonthus picimanus, 232.
Philonthus primigenius, 231.
Philonthus sordidus, 234.
Philonthus succicola, 232.
Philonthus tenuicornis, 231.
Philonthus terminipennis **nom. n.**, 233.
Philonthus varius, 232.
Philonthus viridanus Horn (see *P. chlorinus*).
Philonthus viridanus Nordmann (see *P. chlorinus*).
Phlebotomus clydei, 155.
Phloeobium, 227.
Phloeosinus neotropicus **sp. n.**, 12.
Phoebis, 136.
Phyciodes, 188.
picimanus, Philonthus, 232.
piliger, Abacetus, 177.
pilosellus, Abacetus, 177.
pilosus, Polytrichothrips, 77.
Pischnopoda **nom. n.**, 226.
Plataphodes (see *Bembidion*).
Platystethus, 225.
poecilea, Delias, 140.
Poecilosomella (see *Leptocera*).
politus, Austrolimnius, 197.
Polybia, 153.
Polytrichothrips **gen. n.**, 77.
Polytrichothrips pilosus **sp. n.**, 77.
Polyura, 137.
Pontia, 189.
primigenius, Philonthus, 231.
primulae, Eusphalerum, 225.
Probethylus, 211.
Probethylus callani **sp. n.**, 211; note on breeding, 223–4.
Probethylus mexicanus **sp. n.**, 216.
Probethylus schwarzi, 211.
procax, Abacetus, 168.
procera, Rhopalothrix, 152.
Procordulia grayi, 94.
profundestriatus, Abacetus, 167.
Pronophila, 133.
Prosclerogibba (see *Sclerogibba*).
proteus, Papilio, 190.
proximus, Philonthus (see *P. succicola*).
Pseudidus, 229.
Pseudindalmus biguttatus **sp. n.**, 120.
Pseudocypus, 229.
pseudoflavipes, Abacetus, 169.
Pseudospheniscus, 241.
Pseudospheniscus mesopleuralis **sp. n.**, 242.
Psyllosphex dentatus, 95.
pubescens, Abacetus, 177.
Pucerus (see *Bledius*).
pulchella, Nomia rufitarsis, 126.
pulchra, Aleochara (see *A. gaudiuscula*).
pulchra, Bolitochara, 235.
pulchripalpis, Orthopodomyia, 122.
pulchrithorax, Aëdes (*Finlaya*), 17.
pullus, Rabigus, 229.
punctulatus, Gyrohypnus, 237.
punctulatus, Xantholinus (see *X. fracticornis*).
pungens, Megaselia (*Aphiochaeta*), 45.
pupus, Hetrodes, 209.
pustulans, Asterolecanium, 239.
Pyctocraerus (see *Craetopycrus*).
pygmaea, Nomia, 126.
pygmaeola, Nomia, 126.
pygmaeus, Abacetus, 173.
pyrura, Nomia, 124.

quadriguttatus, Eumorphus, 118.
quadrisignatus, Abacetus, 177.
Quedionuchus, 229.
Quedius attenuatus, 234.
Quedius limbatus, 234.
Quedius maurorufus, 234.

Rabigus, 229.
Rachispoda (see *Leptocera*).
Rapala, 103–112; key to spp., 104.
Rapala drasmos cowani **subsp. n.**, 109.
rapax, Indictogomphus, 21.
redux, Rhopalothrix, 152.
regnardi, Sisyphus, 33.
rejectus, Eumorphus, 118.
Rembus (see *Remus*).
Remella **gen. n.**, 39.
Remus, 227.
repraesentoides, Timulla (*Trogaspidea*) (see *T.* (*T.*) *auroguttata*).
rhinocerotis, Copromyza (*Femoromyza*), 72.
Rhizomyrina (see *Acropyga*).
rhoda, Rapala, 111.
rhodacantha, Nomia, 130.
rhodopsis, Rapala, 110.
rhoecus, Rapala sphinx, 112.
Rhopalomutilla (see *Ephuta*).
Rhopalosoma, 95.
Rhopalothrix redux **sp. n.**, 152.
ripicola, Aleochara, 235.
robae, Acropyga (*Rhizomyrma*), 154.
rosacea, Rapala, 112.
rosselliana, Delias mysis, 141.
rotundicollis, Xantholinus (see *X. angularis*).
rufipennis, Aleochara (see *A. ripicola*).
rufitarsis, Nomia, 126.
rufithorax, Sclerogibba, 218.
rufus, Bryophacis, 228.
rugicollis, Nomia, 128.
Rules of Nomenclature, 151.
rutgersi, Acropyga (*Rhizomyrma*), 154.

sacha, Delias, 140.
saginotus, Lamprinodes, 229.
sanaca, Delias, 139.

sanguinipes, Eumorphus, 119.
sanguinolenta, Nomia, 127.
Saphobethylus pallidus (see *Olixon testaceum*).
Scatophaga stercoraria, 157.
Schinomosa **nom. n.**, 226.
schuberti, Zyras (*Camonia*), 206.
schubotzi, Nomia, 131.
schwarzi, Probethylus, 211.
scintilla, Rapala, 111.
Sclerogibba, 216.
Sclerogibba spp., 216–223.
Sclerogibba turneri **sp. n.**, 222.
Scotothrips **nom. n.**, 75.
scotti, Leptocera, 68.
Sedomoma **nom. n.**, 226.
Semicampa (see *Bembidion*).
senegalense, Conosoma, 206.
senegalensis, Abacetus, 173.
senegalensis, Chlaeminus, 177.
sennae, Phoebis, 136.
sequeira, Rapala pheretima, 108.
sericeus, Pseudidus, 229.
serratulae, Aylax, 47.
sesostris, Parides, 136.
sexguttata, Anthia, 18.
seychellarum, Asterolecanium pustulans, 239.
sheila, Coladenia, 163.
signifera, Orthopodomyia, 123.
Sinictinogomphus **gen. n.**, 22.
sinuaticollis, Abacetus, 171.
Sipalia, 228.
sipius, Dendrosoter, 10.
Sisyphus regnardi, 33.
Sisyphus vicinus **sp. n.**, 36.
socialis, Anadastus, 201.
somereni, Nomia, 124, 127.
sophorae, Papilio, 188.
sordida, Copromyza, 71.
sordida, Lithocharis, 205.
sordidus, Philonthus, 234.
sororcula, Lithocharis, 205.
Spathiophora hydromyzina, 157.
sphinx, Rapala, 112.
stanleyi, Nomia, 130.
stecki, Arge, 114.
stenoderus, Abacetus, 177.
Stenus bipunctatus (see *S. comma*).
Stenus comma, 230.
stephensi, Arge pagana, 116.
stercoraria, Scatophaga, 157.
striatus, Homalotrichus, 229.
suaveolens, Gabrius (see *G. ventralis*).
subguttata, Rapala, 105.
subhyalina, Ochlodes, 166.
sublucens, Nomia opacibasis, 124.
succicola, Philonthus, 232.
sulcicollis, Austrolimnius, 198.
sulcifrons, Leptacinus, 231.
suppressalis, Chilo, 48.
Symetha (see *Miletus*).
symethus, Miletus, 30.
Syncordulia, 93.

Tadunus, 229.
tages, Papilio, 190.
taiwanum, Bembidion (*Trichoplataphus*), 50.
tangensis, Nomia, 132.
Tanynotus (see *Sclerogibba*).
taurione, Evonyme, 134.
tenax, Indictinogomphus, 21.
tenuicornis, Aphaereta, 63.
tenuicornis, Philonthus, 231.
tergestina, Arge, 116.
Termes bellicosus, 86.
terminalis, Anadastus, 201.
tersus, Trachyopus, 229.
testaceum, Olixon, 95.
texanus, Leptorus, 229.
thamar, Nereis, 187.
Tharops (see *Menander*).
Thassophila, 229.
Thaumatoxena, 79; key to spp., 86–7.
Thaumatoxena burtti **sp. n.**, 80.
Thaumatoxena grasséi **sp. n.**, 87.
Thaumatoxena trägårdhi **sp. n.**, 87.
thelebe, Pronophila, 133.
thelepte, Dendrosoter, 7.
thelxiope, Nereis, 187.
themis, Najas, 188.
Thinophilus (see *Thiphonilus*).
Thiphonilus **nom. n.**, 225.
Thraessa (see *Amathusia*).
thraso, Urbanus, 190.
Thymele, 190.
thyonneus, Cyrestis, 133.
Timetes (see *Marpesia*).
timorensis, Delias, 141.
Timulla (*Trogaspidea*) *auroguttata*, 192.
Timulla (*Trogaspidea*) *repraesentoides* (see *T.* (*T.*) *auroguttata*).
tobahana, Delias crithoe, 139.
Trachyopus, 229.
trägårdhi, Thaumatoxena, 87.
trajectum, Bembidion (*Peryphus*) *amurense*, 51.
Traulidea vagans **sp. n.**, 204.
trichonota, Nomia, 128.
Trichoplataphus (see *Bembidion*).
Trichopygus, 229.
trilineata, Nomia, 129.
Trinervitermes trinervius, 86.
trinervius, Trinervitermes, 86.
Trogaspidea (see *Timulla*).
Troginus, 227.
Trogolinus, 227.
Trogophloeus (see *Carpalimus*).
Trycherus maculatus **sp. n.**, 120.
trypetes, Chilo, 47.
tschoffeni, Abacetus, 177.
turneri, Sclerogibba, 222.

uelensis, Abacetus, 167.
ugandica, Heliaeschna, 90.
ulmi, Xylaplothrips, 73.
umbiloensis, Nomia, 124.
umtalica, Nomia, 131.
unicolor, Trogolinus, 227.
unisetosus, Abacetus, 172.
usakoa, Nomia, 131.
ustulata, Arge, 116.

vagabunda, Sclerogibba, 221.
vagans, Traulidea, 204.
vagus, Phlebotomus, 156.
validicornis, Abacetus, 170.
vanemdeni, Abacetus, 168.
vanillae, Papilio, 187.
variegatus, Chlaeminus, 175.
variolosus, Hetrodes, 208.

varius, Philonthus, 232.
varuna, Rapala, 111.
veitchi, Hemidoecus, 143.
velox, Gabrius, 231.
ventralis, Gabrius, 231.
vernalis, Gabrius (see *G. osseticus*).
vertagus, Abacetus, 174.
vesta, Nereis, 187.
vicinus, Sisyphus, 36.
villia, Delias crithoe, 139.
Virachola, 103.
viridanus Horn, *Philonthus* (see *P. chlorinus*).
viridanus Nordmann, *Philonthus* (see *P. laminatus*).
vitrea, Coladenia, 163.

wallacei, Nomia, 123.
waverleyi, Orthopodomyia, 123.
wilsoni, Hemidoecus, 143.

Xantholinus angularis, 230.
Xantholinus fracticornis, 231.
Xantholinus glaber (see *X. angularis*).
Xantholinus punctulatus (see *X. fracticornis*).
Xenophyes cascus, 143.
xeragis, Miletus boisduvali, 29.
Xylaplothrips ulmi **sp. n.**, 73.
Xyleborus artecuneolus **sp. n.**, 14.
Xylodromus, 227.

yedanula, Delias belladonna, 139.

zambezianus, Abacetus, 170.
zinckenii, Miletus, 30.
Zingha **gen. n.**, 136.
zinnia, Halpe, 164.
zonellus, Chilo, 48.
Zygothrips, 74.
Zyras (*Camonia*) *militaris*, 206.
Zyras (*Grammodonia*) *fauvelianus* sp. n., 207.